THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8. 1879.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

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Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

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april19, 1878.

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March 26, '77—y

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April 18, 1879-tf

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Jan. 11, 1878

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July 11, '79-tf

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May 16, '79-3m*

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The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
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April 11, 1879-6m

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TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and

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Prices reduced to suit the times.
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C. K. CANFIELD, Editor.
April 18, 1879-tf

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, Madison, Ind.
June 27, 1879-4m

Private Sale!

The following valuable property, the Estate of the late John Swisher, deceased, will be offered at private sale up to
SEPTEMBER 1st 1879.
The property is situate in the village of Jersey town, Columbia county Pa., and contains about
FIFTY ACRES
of excellent farming land upon which are TWO HOUSES, BARN, and other out buildings, and is one of the finest localities in the county. There are
TWO GOOD ORCHARDS
on the premises.
For information concerning the property apply to C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, or T. J. Swisher, of Jerseytown.
May 25,-ts

Poetical.

FAITH.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Fain would I hold my lamp of life aloft
Like yonder tower built high above the reef;
Steadfast, though tempests rave or winds blow soft,
Clear, though the sky dissolve in tears of grief.

For darkness passes; storms shall not abide.
A little patience and the fog is past.
After the sorrow of the ebbing tide
The singing flood returns in joy at last.

The night is long and pain weighs heavily;
But God will hold His world above despair.
Look to the east, where up the lucid sky
The morning climbs! The day shall yet be fair!

THE WIFE'S SONG—"LINGER NOT LONG!"

Linger not long! Home is not home without thee,
Its dearest tokens only make me mourn;
Oh! let its memory, like a chain about thee,
Gently compel and hasten thy return.
Linger not long!

Linger not long!—though crowds should woo thy staying,
Bethink thee—can the mirth of friends, though dear,
Compensate for the grief thy long delaying
Costs the poor heart that sighs to have thee here?
Linger not long!

Linger not long!—how shall I watch thy coming,
As evening's shadows stretch o'er moor and fell;
When the wild bee hath ceased her weary humming,
And silence hangs on all things like a spell!
Linger not long!

How shall I watch for thee when fear grows stronger,
As night grows dark and darker on the hill!
How shall I weep when I can watch no longer!
Oh, art thou absent, art thou absent still?
Linger not long!

Yet I should grieve not, though the eye that seeth me
Gazeth through tears that make its splendor dull;
For oh, I sometimes fear, when thou art with me,
My cup of happiness is all too full!
Linger not long!

Haste—haste thee home unto thy mountain dwelling.
Haste as a bird unto its peaceful nest!
Haste as a skiff, when tempests wild are swelling,
Flies to its haven of securest rest!
Linger not long!

Miscellaneous.

A WHARF RAT.

He was a levee 'Rat,' and his name was Dick. As a child he managed somehow to escape the massacres of want, neglect, and disease in great cities; and we find him a small boy 12 years old living where he may, eating what he can get; his hand against everything (that will sell at a junk store), and every one's against him. A human rat—a thing to hide itself in dark places, and to be chased and worried when it ventures into the light.

The levee which Dick infests is that of New Orleans; down by the foot of Jackson street where the English steamers lie, is his happy hunting ground, and on the day when we make his acquaintance, it is not very productive. The hunting has been all on one side, and how Dick is discovered hiding between two bales of cotton is the query. He is kicked, punched, dragged, jostled backward and forward by the stevedore's men, like a ragged shuttlecock, every one has a curse and a blow for the 'Rat,' with whom things are going hard, when—

'Oh, how shameful to beat that poor boy so!' exclaimed a soft voice with a ring of genuine indignation in it.

The speaker is a lady, clad in crisp, cool muslin—a lady, beautiful in face and form.

'Oh,' she exclaimed, how shameful, to treat that poor child so! Do, please, Captain Gilbert, make them let him alone.'

Captain Gilbert, whose guest she is, and who leads her up the stage, shouts:

'Hallos! quit that! Let the boy go, and get on with your work.'

Dick—who, unable to dodge his tormentors, has emulated the example of a hedgehog, and made himself nearly as spherical as possible against a cotton bale—does not rise. The foe has not sufficiently retreated, but he keeps a bright lookout from the corner of one eye, so as to be ready for a jump.

'They have hurt him,' said the lady. 'He can't get up, poor little fellow!' and before any one can interfere, she trips down the stage and stooping over the 'Rat' who is so taken aback by the apparition that he forgets to jump, and rolls over straight. His plight—when it appears that no bones are broken—makes the lady smile. He has been cuffed against a lot of oil cake, and is russet brown. He is fluffy all over with cotton waste. His mouth is open' and his eyes are wild with astonishment. His mouth is open' and his eyes are wild with astonishment. He had never been so near to a lady, and don't know what will be done with him.

'Come, get up, says the Captain, 'there's nothing the matter with you.'

'Can you rise?' asks the lady, and she touches him with the most wonderful thing Dick ever saw—her hand! The creamy glove upon it, the shimmer of lace and glitter of gold at the wrist, and the soft, white flesh beyond; never had he felt such a touch or been spoken to in such a tone.

'Oh, ain't I in for it now?' he muses, and then he looks up into the lady's face.

There was no chance for a bolt now. The lady, the gentleman who came with her, the captain of the steamer, and its chief officer formed a semi-circle in front; behind was the bale of cotton against which he had rolled himself for protection. He sits up drinking in that strange expression which at once scares, puzzles, and pleases him, till a sort of sleepy, faint feeling makes him close his eyes.

'He's going to faint,' says the lady. 'I knew he was hurt. Oh, see how he is bleeding.'

He is bleeding badly. Big drods are trickling fast down his ragged sleeve, which will soak no more. These come from an ugly tear (caused by a nail in the wharf planking) on his arm just above the elbow.

'Don't look, Mrs. Austen,' says the captain; I'll have him attended to. Ho, quartermaster! come and carry this boy on board and give my compliments to the doctor, and ask him to plaster up this cut.'

Dick has no power to resist. He is carried on board, muttering, "Come, I ain't done nothing to you.'

They were all standing on the main deck. Two other ladies, with their escorts arrive, but the meal is delayed by the appearance of some of the crew, bearing squat heavy boxes which jingle as they are lowered through a trap door in the deck, partly under the lunch table.

'Mexican dollars,' explains the captain.

'What a lot of money!' the lady remarked.

'Not so much as you suppose, but a tidy sum. Each box contains $2,000 and there are fourteen of them—eh, Mr. Mansfield?' This is the officer in charge, who confirms the count.

They have got their first glass of champagne, when the doctor joins them.

'Well, how's your patient?' asks the captain.

'All right, and clean for once in his life, but rather weak,' is the medical report upon the Rat.

'Poor child,' sighs the lady, 'what ought he to take?'

'I should prescribe something to eat,' the doctor replies, helping himself to a slice of tongue.

'Captain, I should like to give him some dinner.'

It is unnecessary to say who speaks, and the skipper would indeed have been a stern man if he could have resisted the pleading of those brown eyes. The quartermaster is summoned again, and appears, leading Dick. It has begun to dawn upon him that he is not going to be abused.

'What is your name, little boy?' asks the lady.

'Dick.'

'Are you hungry, Dick?'

'Rather.'

'Only rather?' in a tone of disappointment.

'Rather,' explains the captain. 'In that tone, means 'very.''

The lady takes the plate and fills it with cold chicken, stuffing, salad, bread, and what not; adds a knife and fork, and gives it to Dick.

'I should keep some of that for to-morrow if I were you,' observed the doctor.

'Then you'd be a fool,' Dick replied with a scoff. 'The big fellows on the levee would take it 'fore you'd gone two blocks. To-morrow ain't here, but the grub is, and so I'm going to get outside it while I can.'

There is a general laugh at this philosophy. Dick 'gets outside' his grub without further comment, and is walking off, when the captain calls him back with a—

'Why you young rascal! are you going without saying thank you?'

'Thank ye.'

'No, not me. Thank the lady.'

'Thank ye kindly ma'm,' says Dick.

It was the first polite speech he had ever uttered, and heaven knows where he picked it up.

The party remained on board till about 6 o'clock, and by the time it broke up every one had forgotten about the 'Rat,' but as Mrs. Austin was crossing the levee he ran up, much to the annoyance of her companion, who had had enough of him.

'I say,' says the Rat,' 'do you like him?' with a chuck of the thumb toward the steamer.

'Captain Gilbert?'

'Yes—is he your feller?'

'Get out, you scamp,' cries the gentleman, indignantly.

'Let him speak, Fred, the lady pleads, 'No, Dick, I am married, and this is my husband; but Captain Gilbert is our friend. I crossed with him once, and he was very good to me when I was sick.'

'Was you ever sick?' asks Dick, with a face full of wonder.

'Often. So I can answer your question, and say that I do like the captain very much.'

'You'd hate for anything bad to happen to him?

'Why, of course—to him or any one else,'

'Wot, to me?'

'Indeed I would, my poor boy. O, Fred, see how wistful he looks! Mayn't I give him some of Charley's left off things? I have a little boy at home,' she goes on, seeing astonishment in her husband's eye, 'about your size.'

'Does he get chickens to eat?' asks the Rat.

'Yes.'

'Every day?'

'No, not every day,' she answers smiling; it is well she does qualify her reply, for Dick's credulity was not yet sufficiently elastic to bear such a marvel as a boy about his size, who had chickens every day.

So they bade him follow them, and more wonders were in store for him. He sees Charlie. He was taken up to the lady's room where the promised things were produced and tried on over his rags. Here he stood lost in admiration. He gazed about him bewildered, and some dim sense of shame stole over him as he saw his own reflection in the looking glass.

'Mayn't I put 'em on now?' he asks, as the things are selected.

'Better not,' says the lady. Put them on in the morning. Come here again about 10 o'clock, and we will see what we can do with you.'

'He submits, and goes down very reluctantly, with two whole suits of Charley's left-off clothes bundled up in a large hand kerchief, and fifty cents in his pocket. As soon as the hall door closes after him the brute instincts of secrecy and evasion pull his jelly bag hat over his eyes and send him off at a run.

Captain Gilbert spends the evening with his agent, and then returns to the ship about 11 o'clock.

'Sorry to say sir,' begins the chief officer. 'that most of the men are on shore.

'Without leave?'

A shrug of his shoulders is his only answer.

'Whose watch is it?'

'Mr. Andrews.'

'Send him here.'

'How's this, Mr. Andrews,' asks the captain, angrily.

'It's not my fault, sir. They don't go over the gangway. They crawl over the side and onto the beams of the wharf. It's impossible to stop them.'

The captain knows New Orleans, and being a just man, had no more to say. It is very provoking. He is going to sail to-morrow, and these men will come on board either drunk or stupid from the effect of drink. Some of them, perhaps, will not come at all.

The weather for the last few days has been oppressively hot, and now there is hope of rain. The sky is dark and low, and the faint evening breeze has gone down. The captain has gone down to his cabin, and tries to read, but the mosquitoes won't let him, so he gets into bed, tucks in his bar, and sleeps the sleep of a tired man.

Something makes him conscious that two bells (1 o'clock) is striking. Then he hears a whisper, 'Cap'n! Cap'n!' close by his side. In an instant he had his revolver ready, and in the act of striking a match, when the whisper says, 'Hush! It's me—Dick. Don't say a word; don't light a match. Hush! Is there a man named Phil Woods in your crowd?'

'Yes, a fireman; but he deserted last week,' the captain whispers back.

'Have you got any specious aboard?'

'Specious? Oh, specie, you mean.'

'Wot's that?'

'Money.'

'I thought so. Well, Cap'n, Phil Wood and five more are after that there specious, and they are aboard now.'

'Good God! why didn't you tell me before?' gasps the captain.

'Policemen cheved me, 'cos I'd got a bundle that the lady gave me. He took it away, he did, and locked me up,' exclaimed Dick, 'but I got out.'

'On board now; do you say!' asks the captain.

'Yes, and at work, too. Listen!'

What the captain hears sends him out of his birth with a spring.

'Fire that,' he says thrusting a pistol into Dick's hand, 'and run forward shouting for help as loud as you can scream.' Then he darts out on deck.

And no time to spare! The thieves, have overpowered and gagged the men on watch; have cut around the fastenings on the hatch leading to the specie room, and already two boxes are out and ready for spiriting away. It is a brisk affair while it lasts; which is until the chief officer, doctor, steward, aroused by Dick's shouts and the firing, come upon the scene. Then such of the thieves as can do so jump overboard—for their retreat forward is cut off. Three remain; one, the leader dead, and another with his thigh splintered, and a third with several balls in his body.

The first thing they do is to release poor Mr. Andrews, whom they find still insensible from a blow on the head. By this time the police have come, and are searching the ship, lest others of the thieves might be hiding.

'What's that in the wheel-house says?' the chief officer; 'bring a light here. Ah! it's another of them. Turn him over. Oh, Lord! captain, look here. Here's gratitude! It isn't that Rat that the lady ——'

'My God!' cries the Captain, 'I forgot all about him? Is he hurt?'

'Shot right through the body, and serves him right,' is Mansfield's reply. It struck the speaker 'silly' as he afterward said, to see the skipper fall down on his knees beside the 'Rat,' lift his head upon his shoulder, and in a voice hoarse with emotion say, 'are you hurt bad, boy? Don't start. I'm your friend the captain, Dick—speak to me!'

'Is the police gone?' he moans.

'They shan't hurt you, Dick—no one shall. Oh, doctor, come and attend this poor, brave little fellow. Any drop of blood is worth more than all the lives of these scoundrels. Do your best for him, and send for all the surgeons in the city, if they can help poor Dick! Poor little faithful chap!'

The wounded thieves are carried off to the charity hospital by the police. Dick is taken to the captain's cabin, and placed in his bed. The ship's doctor does his very best for him. The most famous in the city comes and looks grave. Captain Gilbert never leaves him.

'Say?' Dick's voice has become very low and tremous—'was that there money yourn?'

'No; but it was in my charge.'

'You'd a got it if you'd lost it, eh?'

'I should have been ruined.'

'She wouldn't ha liked that.'

'She?' who do you mean, my boy?'

'The lady—her as you was good too.'

The captain turned aside, and tried hard to swallow something which had never passed his lips.

'Was it for her sake,' he asked 'that you did this?'

'She said she'd hate to have anything to come to you,' replies the Rat, 'cos you was good to her when she was sick. Two nights ago, I heard Phil Wood and his crowd talking about robbing a ship of specious. They said they was going to 'tice all the men ashore with drink, and there'd be only one man forward besides the captain. There was to ha' bin one put at the cap'n's door to knock him on the head if he came out. I didn't know for sartin it war your ship, and I was a-coming to ask if you had specious when the p'liceman chevied me.'

'Who was it that shot at you?'

'Don't know. When I see the p'lice I crawled away to where you found me. I was skear'd, for fear they'd think I belonged to the other crowd.'

The Rat is skin and bone, and nervous as a cat. He has lost more blood than he can spare from that slight wound in his arm.

When the lady comes early in the morning, the Rat is sinking slowly. His face brightens up as he sees her.

'I say—don't you cry like that,' says he. Childlike he puts up his hand to withdraw hers from her eyes. He touches it with awe. It does not break nor fly off, and nothing is done to him for his daring. Encouraged by such immunity, he ventures to give it a little pat, and then the face which he is watching intently is lit up with a smile through its tears. Into his unloved life—into his half-savage mind dawns the first idea of caress. He clasps the lady's hand and draws it down and presses it there with both his little brown paws. Then he leans back with a long-drawn sigh, and shuts his eyes.

* * * * *

Three years have passed, and Captain Gilbert's steamer is again at her wharf at the foot of Jackson street, and again Mr. and Mrs. Austen are to lunch on board. As the lady is stepping down from the gang-way, a well-grown, handsome boy, in a blue flannel knickerbocker suit, and straw hat with ship's ribbon, came slyly forward.

'Why, that is never Dick?' she exclaims.

'Dick all over,' says the captain, proudly.

'Oh, Dick, how you have grown, and how improved!'

'There was plenty of room for that,' laughs the quondam Rat.

Then the captain takes her aside and explains. 'He's been at school ever since he got well, and has learned more than other boys in double the time. Oh, he's smart! I'm educating him now for my profession, and believe he could pass for mate to-morrow.'

'What name have you given him?' asks the lady.

'My own. My wife thinks as much of him as I do; and we've no children of our own, why—'

'Captain Gilbert, you are a good man!' 'and,' lowering his voice, 'a grateful.'

This is the end of the Rat's tale.

Some scraps from a lunch table, kindly given, stood between a man and ruin; and a tender touch of a woman's hand saved a boy's life.

ICELANDIC COSTUMES.

The full dress consisted of a helmet shaped head dress of some stiff white stuff, with a golden tiara around the front of it, and a large lace veil over all; a black cloth jacket, partly open in front, trimmed with velvet and gold embroidery; a black cloth skirt of moderate length, and pretty full, embroidered with yellow silk. The belt was very handsome, being covered with gold ornaments. For out of doors there was a long, round, black velvet cloak, trimmed with white fur, and lined with green cloth. The shoes are generally like those worn in the Faroe islands. The everyday dress is a black cloth jacket trimmed with velvet, but not embroidered; a dark skirt, and a large apron of some bright color. A silk necktie is also worn, the color of which ought to match that of the apron. Diversity of taste, however, is exhibited both in the color of these parts of the dress and in the fineness of the work on the chemisette and cuffs. The head dress is a small black worsted cap, with a long black silk tassel, and it is worn by all classes, the only difference being in the gold, silver, or tinsel ornament on the tassel, and the slightly larger size of the caps worn by the old women.—*Good Words.*

QUICK WIT WINS.

Years ago, into a wholesale grocery store in Boston walked a tall, muscular looking man, evidently a fresh comer from some backwoods town in Maine or New Hampshire. Accosting the first person he met who happened to be the merchant himself, he asked:

'You don't want to hire a man in your store, do you?'

'Well,' said the merchant, 'I don't know; what can you do?'

'Do?' said the man; 'I rather guess I can turn my hand to almost anything—what do you want done?'

'Well, if I was to hire a man, it would be one that could lift well, a strong, wiry fellow; one, for instance, that could shoulder a sack of coffee like that yonder, and carry it across the floor and never lay it down.

'There, now, Cap'tin,' said the countryman, 'that's just me. I can lift anything I hitch to; you can't suit me better. What will you give a man that will suit you?'

'I'll tell you,' said the merchant: 'If you will shoulder that sack of coffee and carry it across the store twice and never lay it down I will hire you a year at $100 per month.'

'Done,' said the stranger, and by this time every clerk in the store had gathered around and waiting to join in the laugh against the man, who walking up to the sack threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease, although extremely heavy, and walking twice across the floor went quickly to a large hook which was fastened to the wall, and hanging it up, turned to the merchant, and said

'There, now, it may hang there till doomsday, I shall never lay it down. What shall I go about, mister? Just give me plenty to do and $100 per month and it's all right.'

The clerks broke into a laugh, and the merchant, discomfited yet satisfied, kept his agreement, and to-day the green countryman is the senior partner in the firm, and is worth a million dollars.—*Utica Observer.*

If you want to prevent Typhoid Fever, or if you feel as if you were going to have the chills and fever, take Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cts.

SUB-SOILING AND DEEP PLOUGHING.

Discussions are going on continually as to the merits and demerits of deep ploughing. The following from *The World* is one of the best expositions we have seen: The depth of soil can alone determine the depth of plowing. When the soil is shallow the gradual deepening of it should be sought by the use of appropriate materials for improvement until the object is fully attained. The sub-soil ought not, as a rule, to be brought out of its bed except in small quantities to be exposed to the atmosphere during the fall, winter and spring, or in summer fallow; nor even then except when such fertilizers are applied as are necessary to put it at once into a producing condition. Two indifferent soils of opposite character, as a stiff clay and sliding sand, sometimes occupy the relation of surface and sub-soil to each other, and when thoroughly mixed and subjected to cultivation they will produce a soil of greatly increased value. Soils appropriated to gardens and horticultural purposes are often deepened to fifteen and even eighteen inches with decided advantage. But whatever is the depth of the soil the plow ought to run up the entire mass if within its reach, and what is beyond it should be thoroughly broken up by the subsoil plow. When all circumstances are favorable to the use of the sub-soil plow an increase in the crop follows, as the hard earth below the reach of the ordinary plow has been loosened. This permits the escape of the water which falls on the surface, the circulation of air and a more extended range for the roots of the plants, by which they procure additional nourishment and secure a crop against drought. The benefits of subsoil plowing are most apparent in an impervious clay sub-soil and least evident in loose and leachy soils. Most of the objections to deep ploughing were from those who bring the poor sub-soil to the surface.

Cured of Drinking.

'A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it.'—From a leading R. R. office, Chicago, Ills.

GOOD LUCK IN WHEAT.

During the past five years the good luck of American financial and agricultural interests has been remarkable. It is true that our enterprise and industry have been very great and have deserved success, but the forces of nature have worked with us to make that success hardly less than marvelous. For example, take the wheat crop that has just been harvested. It is almost without precedent in the acreage under cultivation, the yield per acre, the quality of the grain and the heaviness of the demand and the consequent high price. To our own industry is due the fact that a larger area has been planted in wheat, that it has been well cultivated and economically harvested and transported. But there our ends meet—the rest is the gift of good fortune. A bad season would have ruined our crops as the crops of England and France have been ruined. The grasshoppers might have attacked them as they did the crops of Southern Russia. War might have laid waste our fields as in Bulgaria and Roumania, or floods like those along the Danube, might have washed them away. We have escaped all these perils and have harvested a crop superabundant in quantity and of the finest quality. But unless this our good fortune had been supplemented by the ill fortune of our neighbors, the advantage would not have been so great. A superabundant crop would have proportionally lowered the price and the income of the farmer would have been materially increased. The excess of supply over the demand would have taken all the profits out of the crop. Our crowning streak of good luck has been the partial failures of the European crops and the consequent enormous demand for American grain. It was officially announced the other day by the French minister that France would need $1,000,000 of American wheat. The English demand will be considerably larger. There will thus be no difficulty in disposing of our immense surplus at high prices, bringing to the wheat growers a very handsome return on their investments of capital and labor. This will give them some $200,000,000 to spend, and the merchants will in turn get the benefit of it. It was said that Good Fortune brought us these blessings, but still they are in large part the reward of our former labor. A considerable portion of the profit lies in the modern economies in handling, transporting and loading the grain on the outward-bound ships. If it were not for our large railroad facilities and the competitions which keep freights down, together with the terminal facilities in the way of grain elevators, it would not be possible to supply the European demand for grain; and the cost of landing it in Europe would put the price too high for a very large consumption by putting it out of the reach of large classes of consumers. The elements of our good fortune are largely the results of our own energy, forethought and invention. Heaven has helped us because we first helped ourselves.

But our wheat successes have not been our only strokes of good luck. The increasing foreign demand for American petroleum is due chiefly to our improved appliances for handling,

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 8, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Delegate election on Saturday August 9th between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m.

THE TWO BUTLERS.

The first, Massachusetts Ben, is running himself as a candidate in that "loyal," puritanical State for Governor. Our readers must remember that this is the same Benjamin who in 1860 at the Charleston Convention voted fifty odd times to make Jeff. Davis the Democratic candidate for President who *followed* our troops to inglorious defeat at Big Bethel—who issued the infamous order that his soldiers might treat the ladies of New Orleans as courtezans—who conceived the magnificent idea of blowing up a fort by loading ships with powder and blowing them up—who in Grant's campaign "bottled himself up"and two splendid Corps at Bermuda Hundred instead of taking undefended Petersburg as ordered,—and who ended his military career by digging the celebrated Dutch Gap Canal.

But we are more deeply interested in an other Butler—Samuel by name—who was nominated at Harrisburg by the Republicans for State Treasurer. He claims to have been a soldier. Well, yes, perhaps. He was an "emergency man," and was out less than twenty days and was not within twenty miles of the enemy. He made a more brilliant record as a legislator and statesman at Harrisburg. Not that he distinguished himself above other "roosters," but he certainly did exhibit courage when he placed himself in the hands of Kemble, Quay, Petroff & Co. For this service he was nominated by their obedient tools for Treasurer. Petroff and his Philadelphia gang of course were for him, because he had voted against Petroff's expulsion from the Legislature when the latter had been proved to be a criminal. The same Petroff was once expelled by a Republican Legislature on charges of fraud and corruption, but

> "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen;
> Yet seen too oft, familiar with its face,
> We first endure,—then pity, then embrace."

Kemble, a proven corruptionist of "addition, division, and silence" memory, would have a nice time of it if Butler should be elected. It is for the people to judge.

THE BEET SUGAR QUESTION.

Some time ago in a series of articles we called the attention of our readers to this important new industry. In Maryland the question has assumed definite shape, and from a press dispatch we learn that several Baltimore sugar merchants, who were crowded to the wall by Treasury Department decisions in the Demerara controversy, are about to organize a company for the manufacture of beet-sugar here. Last year a quanity of German sugar-beet seed was obtained and planted this Spring, in different soils, in surrounding counties. The result of the experiment has been thoroughly satisfactory, the beets yielding 12 per cent. saccharine matter, about the same as in Germany and France. An agent was sent to the recent convention of beet-sugar manufacturers, at Frankfort, and a number of German manufacturers agreed to come here, furnish capital and bring required patented machinery and skilled workmen. They stipulate a guarantee that 2,000 acres shall be planted annually in German sugar-beet, for which they contract to pay $5 a ton, and offer the same price for all they can get. The proposed refinery will cost $75,000, and could handle the product of 10,000 acres, producing 300 pounds of raw sugar to the ton of beets, averaging 18, Dutch color standard. Reports at the Frankfort Convention showed the lowest percentage of profit last year on the investment to be 60 per cent. An agent will soon be sent to Grange associations and farmers in surrounding counties to contract for growing German sugar-beets. The average yield is 30 tons to the acre, at which farmers would realize $150 per acre on their crop, and have a sure market. As Maryland soil has been shown adaptable for the purpose, there is no doubt that the plan will be carried into effect in time to catch the next year's crop.

This is a subject that should receive the serious consideration of our Agricultural Society, Grangers, and people generally.

The five border States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri that are universally thrown into hotchpotch as part and parcel of the "solid South," and as thoroughly "rebel,"actually supplied the National Government with a larger number of soldiers to fight for the Union and to suppress the rebellion than five New England States! Here are the official figures of the War Department:

Maine	73,114	West Virginia	32,963
Connecticut	57,379	Maryland	50,316
New Hampshire	36,429	Kentucky	79,025
Vermont	35,261	Tennessee	3,092
Rhode Island	23,699	Missouri	109,111
Total	225,053	Total	301,612

So it appears that five "rebel" States actually sent 301,612 soldiers into the Union army to suppress the rebellion, or 76,549 more than five New England States!—*Wayne County Herald.*

STANLEY WOODWARD.

As a gentleman and lawyer he has our profoundest regard. We always had for the family the utmost respect. Yet the people of Luzerne are not so affectionate. Warren J. has not yet denied the reported interview with a *Press* correspondent. Stanley openly boasts of his aid to Hoyt. Let Hoyt—not Democrats, help him now.

The Greenback party of Pennsylvania badly needs friends. Present indications are that it won't have an organization in one-third of the counties of the State this year. Mr. Samuel R. Mason, who was its candidate for Governor last year and who presided over the late convention at Altoona, is going to Ohio to stump for Ewing.

Peter Sutton, the National candidate for State Treasurer is an oil operator, merchant &c.,—wealthy—and of course a true representative of the horny handed sons of tail. He always voted the Republican ticket, even for Hayes and against the National ticket. How can a Democrat vote for such a man, or a "National" either?

THE POOR SOLDIER.

Reviving as far as possible all the venomous hatred of the days of rebellion and civil war, the radical-republican party is constantly prating in its platforms and from the rostrum about the unfair treatment of maimed and crippled soldiers who have held positions in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, and who have been discharged since the Democracy came into power in Congress In the first place, these platforms, organs and speakers *lie;* there are more maimed and disabled Union soldiers in the employ of the Senate and House to-day. than there ever has been before; the soldiers' roll in both Houses being filled with *bona fide* veterans The recent removal of a non-legged soldier in the Senate has caused a fresh outburst and contributed a whole plank to the platform of the Pennsylvania radicals. The truth of the matter is, the individual in question, was removed for insubordination and his place filled by another republican, at the request of Senator Don Cameron. The new man is certainly a veteran soldier, for Cameron loves the veterans. Then, too, Quay's resolution, or plank in the State platform was just a trifle inconsistent, when the fact is re-called, that just a few days previous to the assembling of the republican state convention *he discharged from the state department a one-armed soldier to make room for a stay at home ward politician.* Besides, it may be well enough to enquire if this non-legged soldier discharged from a position in the Senate, did not in all probability loose his legs by a shot fired from a cannonier of Longstreets' Division, an ex-Confederate gentleman now holding a lucrative office under the government by the original grace of Grant and the continued favor of His Fraudulency *de facto* Hayes.

The Bourbon maniac of the Okolona *States* is well matched by the Stalwart idiot of the Lamar *Sentinel,* a paper published out in Iowa. The latter is trying to raise a sensation and bring itself into a remunerative notoriety by preaching the unadulterated dogma of centralization. He would wipe out State lines entirely as the crowning work of what he calls the revolution of 1860-65. The details of his programme are amusing. He would change the name of the United States to America. Abrogate so much of the Constitution as conflicts with national solidarity, do away with State Constitutions and reorganize the States as provinces, under charters from the General Government, taking care, however, to withhold charters from those lately in rebellion. This done or begun, the Iowa editor would make General Grant President in 1881 and keep him in the White House until the nation is supreme or the empire at peace. The mere name of the United States is, in his opinion, misleading and treasonable. If this is a nation, there can be no States, and if there are States, there can be no nation. For the rest, it is enough to say that he proposes to make a Presidential term ten years long, giving Congress the elective power, and that all laws passed by the Provincial Legislature should be subject to veto by the President and his Cabinet. Lunatics like the Lamar and Okolona men are not without their uses, although one wonders what insane asylums are good for if they can keep out of them. Admitting their sincerity, which is very doubtful they show States rights theorists on the one hand and centralization theorists on the other to what extremes their ideas tend. That they will make any converts is out of the question, and we can get along with a hundred or so of such political lunatics in a population of forty millions without danger to the public weal. But the man or the newspaper who would make the people of the South responsible for the ravings of the Okolona fellow or the people of the Northwest responsible for the ravings of the Lamar fellow is none the less knavish when he turns such madness into partisan capital.—*Times.*

Laws of Local Interest.

The Pennsylvania laws of 1879 have just been published in pamphlet form, and contain several important acts regulating criminal proceedings. Among these is one making it a penalty of $100 fine or a year's imprisonment, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court, for any person who shall willfully destroy, mutilate or injure any tree, vine, flower, grass or ornamental shrub, in any cemetery or grave yard in the Commonwealth.

The act of 1820 'against horse racing has been so amended as not to apply to agricultural societies offering premiums for trials of speed in horses walking, trotting or pacing.

In compliance with a complaint that was almost general, or parties wantonly destroying the forests of Pennsylvania, the Legislature passed an act making it a misdemeanor for any person or persons who shall 'wantonly set on fire any woodlands, barrens or moors,' punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. Upon the conviction of any such person, the County Commissioners shall pay the prosecutor the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid by the defendant into the hands of the Sheriff, for the use of the county.

A very important act is that providing for fire escapes in buildings of various kinds, and the passage of which was brought about in consequence of fires breaking out in hotels, factories and other high buildings, whereby many lives have been lost and imperilled. It requires that every building used as a seminary, college, academy, hospital, asylum or a hotel for the accommodation of the public, every storehouse, factory or workshop of any kind in which employes are usually employed at work in the third stories, every tenement house, every school building where any such buildings are three or more stories in height, shall be provided with a permanent safe external means of escape therefrom in case of fire. Individuals, companions or school boards failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $300, and also be liable for damages in case of death or injury arising from a neglect to comply with this law.

The act providing for the manner of decreasing the capital stock of banking corporations is also one of much importance It provides that any banking corporation desirous of decreasing its capital stock, shall by a resolution of its board of directors call a meeting of stockholders therefor, and notice of such meeting shall be published once a week for sixty days prior thereto in at least two newspapers in the city where the bank is located. The capital stock may be decreased by a majority vote of the stockholders, according to the form prescribed in the act.

An act has also been passed requiring aldermen in cities of the first, second and third class to take acknowledgements and administer oaths free of charge, for soldiers, widows of soldiers, and other persons making affidavit to papers for the purpose of drawing pensions.

These are but a few of the important laws of 1879, jotted down in the course of a hurried glance through the volume just issued from the State Department.

(Communicated.)

THE "VINDICATION."

The subject of the Columbia County Medical Society has engrossed much of the attention of the people at large during the last month. It is not strange that this should be so when we are reminded that more of our real enjoyment is dependent upon their ability and skill than upon that of any other profession. The treatment of disease is very little understood by the common people. The patient submits himself to treatment and relies implicitly upon the knowledge of the physician. It is impossible for many to learn the peculiar properties of medicine and hence the very life is entrusted to the practitioner. How important that he should be "a gentleman of education and refinement, to whom professional integrity and purity are of the highest moment."

The first article which appeared over the signature of "a member of the Medical Society" we will pass by as it seems to have been repudiated by a subsequent meeting which authorized the publication of the article entitled "The Medical Society's Vindication." With the first statement that "no word of explanation or defense of their late action in the expulsion of a member is needed," we take issue. It is not necessary to argue against this proposition, but simply to ask the public to trace the last trial through all its stages of preparation, methods of procedure during the trial and since to show that it was not a desire "to protect the community" which actuated the prosecution.

The community has not complained of this member who was tried, but two anonymous letters and one which the writer signed show that the whole case was born in envy, hatred and revenge. To the second proposition we do not demur but only add that the individual member too has rights and privileges which the Constitution of the Columbia County Medical Society recognizes by saying that one of the objects of its establishment is "the protection of the interests of its members." Thirdly. The information to the State Society was conveyed in a memorial which was signed by a few physicians practising in this County, the majority of whom did not belong to the County Medical Society and consequently had no standing before the State Society. If the State Society had even surmised that this memorial was signed by a number of these men who had no more right to sign it than lawyers and ministers, but who claim for themselves "professional integrity &c." they would have rejected it at once and not have returned it with the suggestion that if any just complaint existed it must be considered by the County Organization first. A student of the physician who has no "personality," in this matter carried this memorial through the County and solicited signers. Nowhere in the Code of Medical Ethics does it require secrecy at a trial, because the Code nowhere speaks of trials. The author knew better when he said lawyers had no more right before a trial in a Medical society, than doctors would have before an examination of a member of the Bar. We all know it is the peculiar business of a lawyer to act as an advocate when ever called upon to do so, and that it is a person's privilege to answer a charge himself or by his attorney. The Society claimed it was carrying on this prosecution for the "public good," hence the public are to be the judges whether the object has been attained.

Fourthly. The vote on the main question is not correctly stated. The main question was "guilty" or "not guilty." On this it is not intimated that Dr. Turner voted "guilty." The vote differed. Some of the charges were supported (according to the ruling of the society but not by the Constitution) by a vote of nine to four, while others received from six to seven votes. After the charges have been sustained the Constitution in Sec. 7 of Art. III says: "The member against whom they are preferred shall be reprimanded, suspended or expelled. Only three methods of punishment, the lightest of which is "reprimanded." To affix the punishment is a secondary consideration and follows upon the finding of guilty. The charge then that Dr. Turner did not dare to vote for his own innocency is false.

Fifthly. The State Medical Society will undoubtedly have an opportunity to review the finding of this society, and decide upon the unconstitutional rulings, although a "dare" is thrust into the face of Dr. Turner. Sixthly. The Columbia County Society is *not* "as jealous of the honor and reputation of its members as any Association can be." There is almost a daily violation of the Code and Constitution and these same violators are most eager now to prosecute one of their number.

Dr. Turner makes no claims to be a discoverer, nor was this charge lodged against him. His "injudicious trumpeters" make no such claims, but they do call attention to the wonderful success which has attended his practice. The Columbia County Medical society was called to *try* these charges against Dr. Turner. He was led to believe the Society would attempt to prove them and knowing they had no evidence why should he trouble himself to gather evidence to refute them? But failing in the attempt to prove this case they announce that this Society is governed by no rules of evidence but the members being of "unquestioned professional integrity" they will vote upon their "convictions." This being their conclusion they could then allow one member to vote who had not heard the case at the trial. They elected to go to trial and finding they had failed in making out their case they resort to the untenable expedient of denying the application of the common sense rule "that every person is acknowledged to be innocent unless *proven* guilty" and stultify themselves before this community and all others that are acquainted with the facts by acting as jurors and deciding a case against the evidence simply because they "thought" Dr. Turner had violated the code. Let the nine who voted "guilty" review their work and then attempt to show one particular proof offered at the trial to support the charges and we are content.

However since the "vindication" passed from the defensive to the aggressive, it would be only just to give a brief *resume* of the case.

Dr. Turner came to this place about nine years ago and began the practice of medicine. It was not long until he was employed in some of the best families of this community. In due course of practice several terrible cases of epilepsy applied to him for treatment. The almost miraculous cures he effected spread his fame to neighboring localities, and these in turn sent them abroad until his reputation has not only traversed the state, but there is scarcely a state in the Union in which the sufferers from this terrible malady have not applied to him for relief. At the same time he developed remarkable abilities in the treatment of nervous diseases in general. Several gentlemen, who were cognizant of the cures effected by Dr. Turner, in the interests of suffering humanity, thought the world ought to know him. Prominent among these was an eminent minister of the Presbyterian church, a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both residing in this place, and a Bishop of the P. E. Church in another locality. These distinguished clerical gentleman gave mortal offense to the "code of medical ethics" and have brought down on the head of Dr. Turner the anathemas of the medical society, because they said to their friends that he had performed some wonderful cures. The result has been, that patients have come in from all sections until the necessities of the case have compelled the erection of the "Sanatarium," one of the finest structures in this part of the State. Of course the pigmies, that have anchored themselves to the musty traditions of antiquity and dare not venture from thir moorings, are alarmed at the success of this eminent physician. Envy, jealousy, hate and revenge conspired, ignorance preferred charges, and jealous mediocrity voted them through.

If the "animus" of the prosecution were understood, if the anonymous letters were signed by the real author, the honorable members of the medical Society would scorn to be a party to the persecution of one who is an honor to their profession.

VINDEX.

Circular from the Auditor General.

The following circular is now being issued from the department of the auditor general:

DEAR SIR. To the many inquires made of this department, relative to the registration of corporations under section 1 of the act of June 7, 1879, entitled 'an act to provide revenue by taxation,' the following answer is made:

First. Blanks for registration under said act have been prepared; they have been sent by mail to all corporations now on the books of this department, and will be furnished to all corporations and limited partnerships on application. The registration is not attended with any expense.

Second. All incorporated companies and institutions organized under the laws of this commonwealth, or doing business in this commonwealth, including banks, national and state, banking companies, bridge companies, building and loan associations, canal companies, cemetery companies, coal companies, gas companies, iron companies, improvement companies, insurance companies, manufacturing companies, mining companies, market companies, navigation companies, oil companies, plank road companies, saving institutions, railroad companies, telegraph companies, transportation companies, turnpike road companies, water companies and all other incorporated companies and institutions, excepting churches, and all limited partnerships are required to register without regard to the nature of their business or their taxability. I am aware that this requirement is sweeping, but the law having made it incumbent on this department to ascertain and determine what corporations are taxable, there seems no way to determine this but from the registry itself, and the act of registration being attended with but little trouble and no expense to the corporations, will relieve many of them from the payment of the penalty imposed by the act.

Third. A new registration of all corporations and limited partnerships organized under the laws of this commonwealth, or doing business in this commonwealth on the 7th day of June, 1879, is required, without regard to former registration, and this registry must be filed on or before the 7th day of September, 1879, to relieve such companies from a liability to the penalty.

Fourth. As soon as the business of the department will permit, after the expiration of the time allowed for registration, by the act of June 7, 1879 (to wit: September 7, 1879), a list of registered corporations and limited partnerships will be published, and all companies not then registered and embraced in said list, will be liable to the penalty of $500, the collection of which, as a means of compelling all corporations and partnerships to register, will be strictly enforced.

Fifth. Companies and partnerships claiming exemption from taxation, should accompany the registry with a statement, supported by affidavit, showing the nature of their business and grounds for exemption. As soon as possible after September 7, a careful examination of the registries will be made, and those companies which this department considers not liable to taxation will be so notified.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Auditor General.

New Jersey Premium Wine.

Physicians state that the Port Wines that took the premium at the Centennial, produced and offered for sale by Mr. Alfred Speer. of New Jersey, are wines that can be safely used for medicinal purposes, being pure and free from medication, and are more reliable than other Port Wines. For sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Alexis St. Martin, whose open stomach furnished Dr. Beaumont an opportunity for studying directly the process of gastric digestion, is still living at St. Thomas, Canada. He is described as hale and hearty at the age of 87, though the orifice in his stomach is still open. It will be remembered that the wound was the result of a charge of buckshot accidentally received, laying open the stomach so that food could be injected and removed at will by the attending physician, whose observations were of such great value to medical science. It is now fifty-seven years since the accident occurred.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" are the secret to perfect health, long life, and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

Heat relaxes the system and opens the way for diseases to attack the depressed and weary body. People of judgment and experience at such times make use of Kidney-Wort as this great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to perform their functions perfectly.

Among others of the Pennsylvania Greenbackers who will make a canvass in Ohio urging their party to support Gen. Ewing are Henry Carey Baird, nominated at Altoona for State Treasurer, and David Kirk candidate for Congress last year.

It was a happy circumstance for George M. Cobb, of Westford, Vt., that Kidney-Wort found its way into his dwelling, no less than three members of the family having been cured. As a cathartic and diuretic it acts surely and without pain and cures obstinate cases of liver complaints, Kidney diseases and piles.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists.

June 27 1-y.

The British Quarterly Review for July has been promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co, 41 Barclay Street, New York. The public have been looking for this number with much interest, as it had been announced that Mr. Gladstone would be one of the contributors. His article is entitled, "The Evangelical Movement; its Parentage, Progress, and Issue;" and in the course of it he shows that although it never became dominant in England, yet that it altered the general tone and tendency of the preaching of the clergy after the Tractarian movement had begun. It is even suggested that there may have been other relations besides those of pure antagonism between the Evangelical and the Tractarian movements.

St. George Mivart is the author of the article entitled, "The Feelings and the Intellect," which is an inquiry into the true meaning and nature of our different feelings, and the real nature of those of them which accompany the most estimable or blameworthy of our volitions.

"Reforms in the University of Oxford" is by J. Thorold Rogers, and gives a brief account of the actual condition, domestic arrangements, and the reforms that have taken place and are needed in the University.

The article on "Irenæus," by Dr. Quarry, gives a general idea of the Gnostic heresies, as a prelude to a sketch of Irenæus and his views, especially those respecting Holy Scripture and ecclesiastical tradition. This paper is to be followed by others relating to the Church and the Eucharist.

Other papers are: "The City Companies," being a history of the celebrated City Livery Companies, showing their wealth, the trust nature of their property, and their misappropriation of trust funds: "The City of Glasgow Bank Failure;" and "England and the Greek Question." The number ends with the usual notices of Contemporary Literature.

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

THE BEST BUTTER COLOR.

for diarymens use, summer or winter is that made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., and called "*Perfected!*" It gives the perfected June tint, and does not injure the butter as does the crude annatto and preparations made from it.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF,

E. UNANGST,

WILLIAM MILLER,
of Centre.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
Scott.

NEW AVDERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1879,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Second street of said town, Millers alley on the east, Pine alley on the south and a lot of Joshua Fetterman on the west, containing sixty-six feet in width and two hundred and fourteen feet six inches in depth, whereon are erected a large three story brick tavern house with kitchen attached. Said house contains forty bed rooms, parlor, sitting room, dining room, bar room, office, restaurant, kitchen, wash-house, &c., also, a large barn, ice house, &c.

ALSO,

the following described lot of ground situate in the town, county and state aforesaid, adjoining Pine alley on the north, lot of Matthew Wynkoop on the west and south and lot of Mathew Wynkoop on the east, being about forty feet in width and about sixty feet in depth.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Alfred C. Gibson against John Laycock and to be sold as the property of John Laycock.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece or portion of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Seventh street, on the south fifty feet, on the west by Iron street two hundred feet more or less, on the north by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Rail Road fifty feet, on the east by lot of G. A. Potter two hundred feet more or less to the beginning, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association against G. A. Potter and David J. Waller and to be sold as the property of G. A. Potter and David J. Waller.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece or portion of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Southwardly by Seventh street, eastwardly by lot of Pat. Markin, northwardly by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Rail Road and westwardly by lot of said G. A. Potter and D. J. Waller, containing fifty freet front on Seventh street and two hundred feet in depth more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association against G. A. Potter and to be sold as the property of G. A. Potter.

LITTLES, Attorneys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a public road running from Abraham Schweppenheiser to George Nungesser Mill, thence north sixty-two degrees west eight perches to a stone, thence by land of Abraham Schweppenheiser north seventy-five degrees west eight perches to a stone, thence south six degrees east seven and eight-tenth perches to said road five perches and five tenths to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six perches more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Penebecker against Aaron A. Bredbenner and to be sold as the property of Aaron A. Bredbenner.

IKELER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Locust township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in line of John P. Kegerriser south sixty-nine degrees west twelve and a half perches to stone, from thence along lands of Wright Hughes south one and a half degrees west sixty-two perches to a stone heap, from thence north eighty and one-fourth degrees east twenty-nine and a half perches to a post, from thence north twelve and a half degrees west sixty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing eight acres and seventeen perches more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of William J. Helwig, Trustee for Catharine Helwig against Henry Helwig and to be sold as the property of Henry Helwig.

IKELER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

All that certain piece of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the east by lands of Jonas Rantz and the Benton Saving Fund Association, on the south by lands of Jonas Rantz and on the west by lands of Thomas Siegfried and Alfred Rantz, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of A. P. Young, Administrator of Mercy Ann Roberts deceased, against John Rantz, Jonas Rantz and Abraham Hartman and to be sold as the property of John Rantz.

IKELER, Attorney. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: By lands of David Roberts on the north, of Michael Hartman on the east, of Joseph Butt on the south, and of John Roberts on the west, whereon are erected a plank dwelling house, a stable and other out-buildings, consisting of twenty-one acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Graybill & Co., against Edward McHenry and to be sold as the property of Edward McHenry.

KNORR, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Lazarus and Thomas Hutchison, on the northeast by land of George Fealer, on the southwest by land of Philip Unangst and Edward Unangst, containing forty-seven acres and sixty-four perches, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Orangeville Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against William Unangst and to be sold as the property of William Unangst.

MILLER, Attorney. Al. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of a lot of ground belonging to Sarah Hamlin in the north side of the public road leading from the town of Catawissa to McKelvy,s mill and running from thence by said lot of Sarah Hamlin north fifty and a quarter degrees east one hundred and thirty-six feet, (136 ft.) to a corner of a lot of Rebecca Breish, thence by the same thirty-nine and three quarter degrees west forty-four feet, (44 ft.) to a post, thence by land of Catawissa Seminary Association south fifty and a quarter degrees west one hundred and twenty feet (120 ft.) to a post on the north side of the aforesaid public road, thence by the same south eighteen and a half degrees east forty-seven and a half feet (47½ ft.) to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a large two story frame dwelling house, kitchen and other out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution at the suit o Abraham V. Cool assigned to the Catawissa Deposit Bank against Jacob Ervin and to be sold as the property of Jacob Ervin.

FREEZE, Attorney. Vend. Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of John Aten, east by H. Schweppenheiser, south by land of Thomas Aten and on the west by Charles Klingamon, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One tract of land situate in same township, bounded on the north and east by land of Thomas Aten, on the south by land of Michael Grover's heirs, on the west by lana of William Parr, containing twenty-four acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One tract bounded on the north by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser and Samuel Snyder, on the east by Lawrence Watters, on the south by Abraham Schweppenheiser and on the west by John Aten, containing thirty-four acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One tract of land bounded on the north by land of Stephen Gearhart and others, on the east by land of I. K. Schweppenheiser, on the south by land of John Aten and on the west by land of Joseph Gearhart, containing one hundred acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the town of Mainville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded by land of J. E. Longenberger and two public Roads, being a corner lot in said town, on which are erected a two story brick store house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution at the suits of Esther Gearhart and Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Associa tion against I. K. Schweppenheiser and to be sold as the property of I. K. Schweppenheiser.

LITTLE & MILLER, Attorneys.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a chestnut oak corner of land late of George Cadwallader thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees east one hundred and thirty-one and six-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of James D. McHenry north one degree east sixty-four and three-tenth perches to a chestnut, thence by land of John Heller north eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and thirty-two and seven-tenth perches to a pine, thence by land of Phillip Appleman and said Cadwallader south sixty-four and three-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, on which are erected a log house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of The Mutual Building and Saving Fund Association of Bloomsburg against John Drake, Lemuel Drake and Noah Drake and to be sold as the property of John Drake.

HOBSON, Attorney. Fi. Fa.
Terms cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Aug. 8, 1879-ts Sheriff.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. I. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Sept. next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Sept. with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 17th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and in the one hundred and fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

Sheriff's Office, JOHN. W. HOFFMAN,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 8—tc Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF S. M. ERVIN, DECEASED,

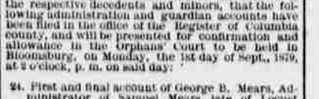
Letters of administration on the estate of S. M. Ervin, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

ELEAZER SCHWEPPENHEISER,
Aug. 8, 79-6w Administrator.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

24. First and final account of George B. Mears, Administrator of Samuel Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.



XX COT, PRICE (not painted, white Duck) $8.00 Makes a perfect bed—no mattress or pillows required—better than a hammock, as it fits the body as pleasantly, and lays straight. Folded or opened instantly, self-fastening; just the thing for hotels, offices, cottages, camp meetings, sportsmen, etc. Good for the lawn, piazza, or "the coolest place in the house." Splendid for invalids. Send for circular. Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. For 50 cts., extra, with order, I will prepay expressage to any station on line of R. R. east of Mississippi River and north of Mason & Dixon line. For 75 cts. in Minn., Mo., and Iowa. HERMON W. LADD, 108 Fulton St., Boston; 267 Canal St., New York; 165 North Second St., Philadelphia.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

Briarcreek—M. V. B. Adams.
Catawissa—W. W. Brobst, Arthur Roberts.
Bloom—Levi N. Cox, N. B. Fowler, Patrick McFadden.
Sugarloaf—Joshua Davis.
Mifflin—Hiram Eckroth.
Maine—Joseph Geiger.
Montour—Elias Geiger.
Beaver—Andrew Hunsinger.
Scott—Elias Krum.
Greenwood—Samuel Kisner.
Benton—Samuel P. Krickbaum.
Berwick—James Michael, William Stephens.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Conyngham—Andrew Rooney.
Madison—John M. Smith.
Locust—Isaiah Shaffer.
Pine—H. F. Whitmoyer.
Fishingcreek—John Winner.
Centre—Daniel Whitmore.

LIST OF JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—S. F. Benninger.
Benton—William Appleman, Samuel Hagenbuch
Rohr McHenry, John Lazarus.
Bloomsburg—Samuel Hill.
Briarcreek—Evans Foner.
Centre—Levi Alkman, Jacob Hill, Charles Marsch.
Catawissa—Joseph Carl Henry Geise, Lewis Yetter.
Franklin—Christian Ashley, Andrew Lohrman.
Fishingcreek—M. A. Ammerman, Thos. J. Hutchison, James N. Jones.
Greenwood—Elisha Hayman, Daniel Welliver.
Hemlock—Elias Utt.
Locust—John Brotee, Phineas Thomas.
Madison—Andrew J. Carr, Ed. Graham, Jacob Shoemaker.
Mifflin—Michael Heller, J. H. Heller.
Montour—Emanuel Lazarus, P. S. Karshner.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph E. Sands, Amos Wanick.
Orange—H. C. Conner, Cyrus McHenry.
Roaringcreek—William Houck.
Scott—W. E. Dieterick.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—E. E. Benninger.
Bloomsburg—H. Brobst, William Crossly, Charles Decker, B. B. Frans, P. S. Harman, Fred Schwin, B. H. Vannatta, Jacob Wanich, sr.
Berwick boro—Samuel Hinh.
Briarcreek—J. N. Gardner, Peter Hayman.
Conyngham—Patrick Brennan.
Catawissa—Henry Geiger, John Walter.
Centralia—Thomas Gerity.
Fishingcreek—W. W. Sutliff.
Greenwood—Chandlee

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....		7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	4.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	8.38 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDSVILLE.—Leave Lairdsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Phriadelphia mail The stage line terminates at Millville.

Benton and Bloomsburg.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

—The administrator of E. A. Buckalew will sell real estate in Fishingcreek township, on the premises, on Saturday, August 16th 1879, at 2 p. m.

—The administrator of Sarah Summers, deceased, will sell real estate in Hemlock township, on the premises, on Saturday, August 23, 1879, at 2 p. m.

—The administrator of Peter Ent, deceased, will sell real estate in Orange township, on the premises, on Friday August 22d, 1879, at 2 o'clock.

—Conrad Kreamer, administrator of Rebecca Smith, will sell real estate, on the premises, in Madison township, Saturday August 30th, 1879 at 1 o'clock. p. m.

—J. M. Shultz, administrator of Hugh Shultz, deceased, will sell real estate on the premises, in Jackson township, on Monday, August 18th, 1879, at 2 p. m.

See advertisements in another column.

Delegate election on Saturday August 9th between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

There are so many delinquents on our list that we are again compelled to make an appeal to all who owe on subscription or book account, to pay up. Statements of book accounts have been sent out by mail, and bills for subscription are being sent out each week in the papers, and this will be continued until all who are indebted to us in any way, shall have received notice. We do not go to this trouble and expense just for amusement, but because we have a large amount standing out, and *we need the money*. Do not throw your bill aside as a matter that can be attended to at any time, but settle it *at once*, and save us the trouble of sending you another notice, and yourselves the annoyance of being dunned. It gives us no pleasure to dun those who owe us, but as those whom we owe have no hesitancy in asking for their pay, we are compelled to urge prompt payments to us in order that we may pay our own bills. Of course, the above is not intended for any one but those who have received notices. tf.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general election, on Saturday the 9th day of August 1879 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the county convention to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 12th day of August at 11 o'clock A. M., to place in nomination one candidate for Sheriff of Columbia county, and one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business as the interest of the Democratic party may require. Scott township having been divided into two election districts, each district is entitled to 2 delegates. Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately on the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee,
DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

Apportionment of delegates according to vote for Governor in 1878.

Beaver	179	3	Delegates.
Berwick	115	2	"
Benton	177	3	"
Bloom-East Ward	195	3	"
Bloom-West Ward	109	2	"
Briarcreek	88	2	"
Catawissa	178	3	"
Centralia	43	2	"
Centre	139	2	"
Conyngham, N.	21	2	"
Conyngham, S.	11	2	"
Fishingcreek	220	4	"
Franklin	54	2	"
Greenwood	147	2	"
Hemlock	136	2	"
Jackson	108	2	"
Locust	226	4	"
Madison	166	3	"
Main	112	2	"
Mifflin	178	3	"
Montour	81	2	"
Mt. Pleasant	88	2	"
Orange	75	2	"
Pine	99	2	"
Roaringcreek	67	2	"
East-Scott	——	2	"
West-Scott	——	2	"
Sugarloaf	157	3	"

Post-Master Beckley has been on the sick list for some days.

Quite a number of our citizens are attending Camp meeting at Mountain Grove this week.

Ringtown, although a mere village, always has a large and successful Fair. It is because they understand the value of printer's ink.

Wanted to sell, or exchange —A cart and harness, for a truck wagon and harness. Apply to John G. Freeze.

Risewick's barouche has just come from Sloan Brothers' shop with a fresh coat of paint and varnish. It looks as good as new.

Joe, a little son of David Lowenberg's fell while playing with other boys on Tuesday last, and dislocated his right arm.

The street Commissioner has been engaged during the past week in cleaning up the streets and gutters.

Bloomsburg has been very gay this summer, Parties and pic-nics have been of frequent occurrence.

Sharpless Strawberry plants, 18 cts. per doz. $1.25 per 100, $10 per 1000 at J. Garrison's Bloomsburg.

Martin Kelly, formerly of this town, who moved to Minnesota a year or two ago, died on Monday of last week after a short illness. He was a sober industrious man and a good citizen.

Now is the time to clean up lots and disinfect all drains, cess pools, &c. The yellow fever is raging in the South and the cholera in the west. Cleanliness is the surest preventative.

LOST.—On Friday last an amethyst finger ring, somewhere between the post-office and Scott town. A reward of five dollars will be paid on its return to this office.

Columbia county at the last census had 28,766 inhabitants. Its area is 479 square miles, and sixty inhabitants to the square mile. Its population is larger than twenty-five other counties in the state.

C. B. Jackson Esq. and Mrs. A. Jackson, son and widow of the late M. E. Jackson, took out letters testamentary in the estate last Saturday. Mr. Jackson left property amounting to about $90,000.

There will be a Harvest Home in the grove near the Zion Church on Friday Aug. 15. Ministers from a distance will be present. All are invited.

A. HOUTZ.

FORTUNATE.

Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Salem towhship, has fortunately fallen heir to the snug sum of twenty two thousand dollars. The legacy comes from a deceased friend in Chicago.—*Echo.*

The heated term so far as candidates for Sheriff are concerned will expire next Tuesday. There will be one gratified candidate and nine disappointed ones; but the people at large will be glad "when this cruel war is over."

We have now given a full hearing to both sides of the Medical Society difficulty and consider that our duty is performed. We have no personal interest on one side or the other. Any further communications will be respectfully declined.

It is an every day occurrence for gentlemen to step into our office for the purpose of writing letters and use our letter heads and envelopes. Of course we do not know nor care what they write, nor can we be responsible. It is simply a courtesy extended to visitors.

The Hon. George. W. Miller an ex-Senator of Washington County, has been appointed chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The Committee met at Pittsburg, on Thursday and will make that city the headquarters for the present. Mr. Barr's action on the premises has been judicious.

M. S. Williams of Orangeville is seeking to introduce into our schools and to the public generally Quackenbos' "Illustrated Lessons of our Language; or how to speak and write correctly. Designed to teach English Grammer, &c." The work is a valuable one, and would be useful to every student. Price $1.50 for first five volumes.

It is rumored that a certain disreputable establishment is about to be started in this town. If this be true the authorities should look after the matter and crush it out at once. Bloomsburg has never before been disgraced by such a place and it ought not to be tolerated now.

CORRECTION.—The beginning of the paragraph next to the last, in the article headed "The Medical Society's Vindication," should have read Medical Society is as jealous of the honor and reputation of its members as any Association can be." A typographical error substituted the word *zealous* for *jealous*.

JUST THE THING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every body should read the XX Cot advertisement in to-day's paper. Its usefulness, cheapness, (only $2.00 for a perfect bed), lightness (12 lbs.) and portability, commends it to every one, and accounts for the extraordinary large demand for them. Every Cot is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be cheerfully refunded.

Light Street Aug 4th 1879

EDITORS OF "THE COLUMBIAN."—In the issue of the COLUMBIAN of last week I observe that a paragraph in your paper stated that I was formally nominated as the Greenback candidate for Sheriff. You were misinformed for the National Delegates in this county will not be elected until next Saturday Aug. 9 and the Convention will be on Monday Aug. 11, following. Should I be nominated, I should feel it my duty to accept.

Respectfully yours,
U. H. ENT.

Last Monday while the family of Rudolph Seybert were eating dinner, their little son Ira, aged about two years, was drowned in the mill race which runs close by the house. He fell head first into the water, his feet catching in the walk which runs across the race and in which condition he was found dead. This is the second child they have lost within the past four months. They have the sympathy of the whole neighborhood in their bereavement by the tragic death of their little son.—*Berwick Independent.*

ARE YOU AWARE OF IT.—Hotel keepers, druggists and other persons who may have in their possession empty alcohol or other liquor barrels are required by the present stringent laws to remove and destroy with a sharp instrument all the marks made by the government gaugers, inspectors and storekeepers upon the bung, stave and head of the barrels, as well as the adhesive stamps thereon. Whoever has such barrels in his possession, with the marks or stamp not destroyed, is liable to prosecution and a fine of $500.

THE BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

We have received a copy of the "The Catalogue and Circular," of the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, in this State, for the years 1878-79. In reading this pamphlet we were very forcibly impressed with the high standard of the instruction which characterizes this institution. On a fuller examination of the pamphlet we observed the names of the gentlemen who constitute the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the school and thus it was manifest why this standard was so marked.

It ought to be a subject for vast pride that there is an educational institution in this State which merits the commendation that is due to the Bloomsburg Normal School. Modest, unpretentious, earnest, able and comprehensive, this school is working out its mission as the instructor of the youth of this State. We hope that among "the facts and things" taught, the true understanding of our Federal system of government will not be slighted.—*Phila. Commonwealth.*

AN ANTIDOTE TO FLIES.

Now, with the heat of summer and the recurrence of "fly time," it is important to know how to get rid of the pests that do so torment humanity, if that be possible, or to abate the nuisance if it can be abated. Upon this theme, which is local, general, and at this season all pervading, we quote the following from a letter written by a lady—and, it may be added, her testimony is worthy of acceptance in the matter of a trial which is entirely practicable, at the same time assuring a pretty feature in house-decoration: "I have lived in a town, during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until a few days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods into another house, while I remained a few days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolarias, which stood in my windows, being always open to their full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour, when my room was as full of flies as those around me. This to me is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, namely, window-gardening. Mignonette, planted in long, shallow boxes, placed on the window sill, will be found excellent for this purpose.—*Troy Times.*

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000. Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine.

tf

AN OLD LAW.

The following communication addressed to the Washington *Post* contains an account of an old law which will strike many people as being good enough to be re-enacted:

LOW-NECK LOVELINESS

In the early days of Pennsylvania the law makers took the subject in hand, and enacted —"that if any white female, of ten years or upward shall appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court house, tavern, ball-room theatre, or any place of public resort, with naked shoulders (i. e. low-necked dresses), being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, nor more than two hundred dollars." It was, however, graciously provided, that women of questionable character, might go with bare shoulders, as a badge of distinction between the chaste and unchaste. How we have degenerated?

DECENCY.

THE WALLER RAILROAD.

So much has been said of late about the building of the above road that we were determined to get at the truth of the matter if possible. Hence the *Echo* representative called on L. E. Waller, Esq., the attorney, and one of the principal managers of the road, at Bloomsburg, a few days since and elicited the folowling facts: The Pennsylvania railroad company desiring an outlet for their coal at Nanticoke have negotiated with Mr. Waller for the building of the road. The preliminaries have been arranged, and, upon President Scott's return from Europe in September, the bargain will be completed. Mr. Waller gave us to understand that the road would not pass entirely out of the hands of the present management, but will, in all probability, be constructed and then leased to the Pennsylvania Company.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

PROPOSALS.

Notice is hereby given that propositions will be received from any and all persons in Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin counties, for the donation of suitable grounds upon which to erect a State Hospital for injured persons, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act to provide for the selection of a site and erection of a State Hospital for injured persons, to be located in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Dauphin, Northumberland and Columbia, to be called the State Hospital for injured persons of the Anthracite Coal Regions, and for the management of the same, and making an appropriation therefor," approved the eleventh day of June A. D. 1879.

The above mentioned propositions will be received until Saturday, September 13, 1879, by the Governor in pursuance of the above recited act, and all such proposals will receive full and due consideration.

Address,
D. A. BECKLEY, Chairman,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
GEO. S. HOLMES, Secretary.

July 25 4-w.

JULY WEATHER.

The following is a meteorological summary or record of the weather at Catawissa during the month of July 1879, compiled from observations by W. G. Yetter.

Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and elevation.—Highest pressure on the 1st, 30, 321 inches; lowest on the 11th, 25,563 inches; monthly range 0.758; average for the month 29.979 inches.

Temperature of the air.—Highest temperature on the 16th, 94½ degrees; lowest on the 1st 49 degrees; monthly range 45½ degrees; average for the month 73.4 degrees; average temperature of same month in previous year (1878) 75.8 degrees; greatest daily range on the 2nd 36 degrees, least daily range on the 26th 4½ degrees.

Moisture.—Mean relative humidity 75 per cent; number of days on which rain fell 10; amount of rain fall 4.50 inches; rain fall during same month in previous year (1878) 3.92 inches.

Wind.—The prevaling wind was from the southwest a l the highest hourly velicity during the month was 40 miles from the northwest (accompanying a thunder storm) on the 11th inst.

Thunder storm occurred on the 3d. 8th, 10th, 11th, 16th, 22nd 23d and 24th inst.

WATER MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bloomsburg was held in the Opera House, on Saturday evening, Aug 2, 1879. The meeting was organized by electing Rev. D. J. Waller Sr, President and Frank P. Billmeyer, Secretary. Mr. L. N. Moyer being called upon, stated that the citizens had been assembled together, to again consider the question of a supply of fresh water for our town. The plan formerly considered and thought expedient, of inducing foreign capital and enterprise to build our water works, must now be abandoned, because of the requirement, that our Town Authorities agree to pay $3,000 per year for fire hydrants. It is necessary then to take hold of some more feasible plan, and now is the time to do it. Now, while our wealthy and influential citizens are seemingly anxious to have some efficient and reliable means of extinguishing fires and while nearly every person in our town is favorably inclined toward obtaining a supply of fresh and wholesome water, is the time to develop the earnestness already shown and push the matter to a prompt and successful termination.

The proposition now, is to organize a *home company*, with a capital stock of not less than $25,000 nor more than $50,000 in shares of the par value of $10.

Through the personal canvass of a self-appointed committee there has been already subscribed stock to the amount of $14,000. This is certainly encouraging for home enterprise. Let each property owner manifest his interest in the subject by taking at least one share of stock, and soon water works will be a reality.

Remarks were made by many of the other citizens present. The whole matter of water supply and fire protection was openly and fairly discussed and a degree of enthusiasm was produced, which resulted in additional stock subscriptions of $6,230, making a total of $20,230, in bona fide supscriptions.

On motion of Wm. Neal, the President was authorized to appoint a committee, to make a vigorous canvass of the town and solicit subscriptions for stock, where upon Wm. Neal, D. Lowenberg and L. N. Moyer were appointed members of said committee.

On motion of C. B. Brockway, it was resolved, that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet on next Saturday evening, Aug. 9th, 1879, at 8 o'clock in the Opera House, to hear the report of said committee. On motion meeting adjourned.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
Sec'y

FOR SALE.—A 4 A. fount of 25 line wood letter in excellent condition, at a low price. We offer it for sale because we have two fonts nearly alike and need but one. For inspection at the COLUMBIAN office.

tf.

AN IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL FACT.

Geology has shown us that nature accomplishes her greatest revolutions in the earth's surface conformation *slowly*. Every year the river makes its channel deeper, the glacier wears a deeper gorge in the Alpine rock, and the ocean tide deposits the sand it has crumbled from the rocks upon which it breaks. We note the earthquake and the devasting hurricane; but these changes are so gradual man seldom observes them until the channel has become overhanging cliffs, or a mountain has disappeared before the icy stream, or the ocean has given us a Florida. Thus it is in disease. Our attention is attracted by acute diseases as fevers, cholera, etc., while chronic diseases (often the most dangerous in result), being slow in their development, are seldom noticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Persons believing themselves comparatively healthful are oftimes the victims of these diseases, and only become aware of their presence when relief is almost impossible. Diseases of the liver and stomach are the commonest of these chronic affections. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are never failing remedies for these diseases. They produce a healthful secretion of the bile, prevent indigestion by regulating the bowels, and impart a vigorous tone to the whole system.

CONSISTORIAL MEETING.

The officers of the Orangeville Reformed Charge met in annual session on the 2nd inst. Opened with singing and prayer. The salary account with the pastor for the year just closing was balanced. His parochial report was read and adopted. During his pastorate of ten years in this charge he has preached 1590 sermons, delivered 700 lectures baptized, 120, confirmed 132, received on certificate 33, buried 110, and officiated at 50 weddings. The charge during this time has been more than doubled in its membership and benevolence.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the Consistory.

Resolved, that the Orangeville Reformed church as now constituted was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present.

Resolved, that our pastor, the Rev. A. Houtz has labored among us ten years with commendable success and maintained during all this time the good will and love of all our members.

Resolved, that it is the unanimous wish of our people that he continues their pastor. On motion it was

Resolved, That a reunion of our Charge in the form of a Harvest Home be held in the upper part of the charge some time this month. The pastor's salary for the ensuing year being fixed and apportioned, the Consistory adjourned with Doxology and Benediction.

Respecfully submitted,
S. M. HOWELL,

In some neighboring counties we notice small towns and villages with less advantages than those we possess do a large and thriving business. Their facilities are less, and the question arises as to the cause. As to Bloomsburg we believe it comes from the want of a true public spirit. Obstructionists and old fogies oppose every improvement, and what is done is done by a few. We remember how strenuously the erection of a poor house was opposed when our taxes were fifteen mills on the dollar for poor purposes. *Now* we have a fine poor house, which is paid for, but a few inmates, and a tax of nearly four mills. Again our town organization was contested inch by inch, yet who would go back to the previous chastic and reckless management? So the improvement of our streets and sidewalks was strenuously opposed by many, and yet we believe that there is not a citizen in town who desires to return to the old condition of affairs. We *have* gas, and *will* have water. *Then* we will challenge the state to name a handsomer town. We are splendidly located for all sorts of manufactures.

Our railroad facilities are perfect—our educational advantages are without an equal, and our location as to health unexcelled. Nestled in a beautiful plain between the Susquehanna and Fishingcreek, with magnificant scenery and splendid drives, with fine hotels and cheap rates, Bloomsburg invites the tourist, the invalid, those who would retire from business or enter into it, those who wish to educate their children or seek a summer resort. Our citizens are moral. We believe in proportion to its population there is not as large a church going people in the State. The laws are faithfully executed, and crime is rare.

But we lack local enterprise in many respects especially in the support of local papers. To those abroad they are an index of the business and culture of the place. We regret to say that business men do not advertise their business, as a rule, and the few who do so expect to have the work done at starvation rates. Patronize your home papers and your business is bound to increase.

VAN CLEVE IN A NEW ROLE.

Some of the Remants of His last visit to Tamaqua —Where the Evangelist is now Summering.

Thousands of persons in Tamaqua are thoroughly acquainted with Major H. L. Van Cleve, the eminent temperance evangelist who came into town last April and preached and prayed for the cold water cause. Nightly in the sanctuary the portly pot-gutted form of the major moved to and fro over the pulpit, and thrilling stories were told of how he became a convert from the bottle, and how others were saved from early graves by giving up their toddy and gentle tipple. Van Cleve was a persuasive speaker, generally very lengthy and gave particular attention to money matters.

There is another picture to the good work.

While in Tamaqua he gave Mr. George Wilford, tailor, on Hunter street, orders to make up a very stylish dress suit—the one he travelled and exhibited himself in being a very seedy one. On Decoration day he visited town coming from St. Clair, and calling at Wilford's ordered a cassimere suit, which the evangelist now wears and has not paid for. At the same time the Major went into the white vest business, ordering two at a stroke, and thought that while he was about the thing he might as well order a winter overcoat also. But these latter orders were never filled. A day or two afterward Mr. Wilford delivered the goods and was promised immediate payment, but the payment has never been made. Van Cleve took the Foundry Hill route to the depot where Mr. Wilford had gone to meet him. The evangelist gave a plausible excuse and escaped again.

On his recent trip around the country, organizing temperance unions, pledge societies and meetings to draw in cash, Mr. Van Cleve was accompanied by the Misses Emma and Irene Randall, whose expenses he was to defray and pay them besides $10 a week. Recently the Major sent the young ladies home with a note to Mr. Walter Randall, telling him that he (Van Cleve) would pass through Tamaqua on a certain day, and Mr. Randall should meet him at the train and receive some money. The appointed day passed two weeks ago and although Mr. Randall has visited every train since then, he has failed to meet the "Evangelist." How many others over town had money borrowed from them is not known and perhaps never will be.

The Major is now summering in Philadelphia and writes to Mr. Randall to simply address his letters in that way—which indicates a desire to conceal his whereabouts. While in town he showed a remarkable taste to hurry along the financial meetings, more so than could be thought possible in one engaged in his labors. He has since been in Pottsville, St. Clair and Catawissa. The man should be passed around. Temperance people everywhere have an interest in getting such men as Major H. L. Van Cleve out of sight and where they belong.—*Tamaqua Courier.*

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM B KOONS.

Our community was startled on Monday last to learn of the sudden death of William B. Koons, well known to the people of our county. From the Wilkes Barre correspondent of the *Scranton Republican* and other sources we glean the following information.

"W. B. Koons, late proprietor of the Bristol House of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence on Public Square, about nine o'clock. He had been indisposed for about a month, and on last Friday night he was seized with a paralysis of the brain, spinal chord, and left side as far as the loins. He became unconscious at that time, and did not afterward recover sufficiently to recognize any of his family. His death was therefore not unexpected, and he passed away without a struggle. His age was a trifle over forty-nine years. He leaves a wife and two sons, both young men, the elder of whom is now, and has for some months been, the proprietor of the Bristol House.

The deceased was a veteran in the hotel business. He took charge of the old Exchange Hotel at Bloomsburg in 1860, upon the retirement of Debler, and conducted it until 1869, when he assumed the proprietorship of the Luzerne House here, but remained only a short time, going back to Bloomsburg to be again the host of the Exchange, which not long after burned down. Mr. Koons rebuilt the hotel, making it, both in dimensions and style, rather extravagant for the village, and it proved a financial failure. He came to Wilkes-Barre in November last and took the Bristol House, keeping it until May, when his older son succeed him as proprietor.

W. B. Koons was the son of the late ex-Sheriff William Koons, of Shickshinny. He was a very prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge 265 of Bloomsburg. He was also a chapter man and a prominent Knight Templar of the Commandery at Bloomsburg. The remains will be taken from here to Shickshinny to-morrow morning on the 10:20 train, and interred at Huntington, six miles from the former village, in the burial place of the family.

Deceased, though not long a resident of Wilkes Barre, has made many friends here by his uniformly courteous and accommodating manner. He has been deservedly popular as a landlord, and but for his desire to keep a better house than the town in which it was located seemed to warrant, would have been a successful one. His death has occasioned heartfelt sorrow among those who knew him here, and he will doubtless be interred with Masonic honors by the organization of which he was an officer with few superiors."

We may add that whilst a citizen of this town he served as a member of our Town Council and Board of School Directors.

DEATH OF JACOB G. LEIDY.

Carthage, Mo. Aug. 2 1879.

EDITOR'S COLUMBIAN:— A great many of the readers of your valuable paper will, no doubt be pained to learn of the death of Jacob Leidy, formerly of Buckhorn, Columbia County Pa., which occurred in this city on Thursday morning last. Mr Leidy has for over two years past been suffering from a disease that has indeed baffled the skill of the best of physicians abroad as well as at home. He visited various health resorts in this State and Arkansas, and early last fall went to his old home at Buckhorn and Bloomsburg, and consulted the best physicians there and at Philadelphia without receiving any encouraging hope of cure. It was not positively known until after his death what the exact nature of the malady was, when it was discovered to be a large tumor weighing six pounds about two inches above the heart.

Mr. Leidy was born in Buckhorn in 1835. In 1861 in company with his brother Martin, he went to the Pacific coast, and visited a number of territories; returning to his home for a short time only he again returned ont into the West on a prospecting tour, and finally in 1869, with his brother, Jackson Leidy he came to Carthage, where he has lived with the exception of a short period ever since. He first started in business by keeping a hotel, and selling out, went to Texas and engaged for a short time only in buying cattle for the Eastern markets. Returning to Carthage he embarked in the furniture business. In 1872 John Bottenfield, of Ohio went into partnership with him, and in 1874 Martin and Jackson Leidy, his brothers, were added to the firm, all remaining therein up to the time of Mr L.'s death, under the firm name of Leidy Bros. & Co. Through the energy and ambition combined with good business qualifications of J. G. Leidy the firm has established an immense business far exceeding anything of the kind in Southwest Missouri. The other members of the firm are good business men and will maintain the reputation the establishment possesses. The business houses, during the funeral services were closed, by order of the President of the Board of Trade, of which Mr. L. was a member. Mr. Leidy was held in high esteem, and considered one of the leading and most active business men in this city, and whose word was as good as his bond. He was indeed an example of diligence, perservance and integrity. Peace to his ashes.

Respectfully,
H. H. RUTTER.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A DRIVE ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS.

(Continued from last week.)

My last letter left us at our journey's end, the village of Alba, situated between Canton and Troy in Bradford county. We find here a very different country from that which we left in Columbia county. It is almost exclusively a dairy region, "Bradford county butter" being celebrated far and near. Very little wheat is raised there. It is a common thing for the farmers to keep from 15 to 40 cows. It was very interesting to visit the dairies of some of our friends and observe the systematic manner in which all the work was done. It must be extra quality of pasture which will enable these dairies to produce on an average 7 lbs. of butter to a cow per week, and that with no extra feeding. And another thing which we liked was the ice cream with which our friends served us. It was simply rich cream, sweetened flavored and frozen.

Alba is a small village, but it has a wide reputation for fine wagons. They have a contract now for a number of coaches for Williamsport, to be run by Peter Herdic in opposition to the street cars.

It is said that Herdic is about to put up some sort of manufactory at Alba. Two miles from here are the famous Minequa Springs, formerly owned by Mr. Herdic. The principal building was destroyed by fire last winter. The property was lately sold for $12,000. In a drive through the ground we noticed several tents belonging to persons who were "camping out;" we stopped and took a taste and smell of the waters and felt convinced of the medicinal properties thereof.

Canton and Troy are thriving towns vying with each other in prosperity. Troy aspires to be the county seat of the proposed Minequa county.

At Alba we had the pleasure of attending an entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations, given by the noted actress Mrs. E. L. Davenport and others. Mrs. D. has a summer residence near canton.

After nearly a week pleasantly spent among friends, we start on our journey home by a different route. We go down Towanda Creek to Monroetown 4 miles from Towanda. Thence we follow up the Sullivan and Erie R. R. to Dushore. New Albany is a little place on the road, 8 miles from Dushore, which was conspicuous for its signs, almost every house displaying a lettered board.

Dushore although not the *Capital* is the *Metropolis* of Sullivan county. We made a short stay of half an hour here and discovered that Dushore boasted a "five cent counter." We bought a hatchet with a view to "camping out," but as night came on we reached "Schreyvogels," and being informed that they "had but one large room with four beds to spare," we concluded to try that kind of camping. After 44 miles of travel we found these four beds very consoling. Arising early in the morning we find the climate very different from what we have been accustomed to. We are very glad to stay around the stove while the breakfast is preparing. One of the members of the party finding two bears chained in the yard, endeavors to make friends with them but on receiving a nip from one of them retires in disgust.

Leaving Schreyvogel's we journey over 8 miles of very rough road, all the way through the woods, without seeing a house till we reach the hotel at Long Pond. Capt. Conner of Orangeville, who assists the proprietor, F. L. Ricketts, received us very cordially. We spent a short time in this place of exceeding beauty and quietness and then started on the last 25 miles of our journey. As we go down Fishing Creek we pronounce Columbia county roads to be superior to any we have passed over on our journey, and at about three p. m. we near our little village, nestled at the foot of the knob, we are ready to exclaim, 'Home, sweet Home,'

ONE OF THE PARTY.

The invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

The Camp meeting at Rupert under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church has been well attended, and excellent order prevailed. On Sunday last we are assured that at least 2000 people visited the ground. A boat load of 125 people are said to have come from Berwick. A train on the P. & R. R. will leave Williamsport on Sunday at 8 o'clock a. m. and, return at 5. p.m. We trust that the license laws will be strictly observed.

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in his borough or township.

tf.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

Marriages.

RUSSELL—HIMILLER.—June 14th 1879, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Baldy L. Russell of Buckhorn, to Miss Anna L. Himiller of Bloomsburg.

IRVIN—SMITH.—June 31st 1879, by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. George D. Irvin of Montour Co., to Miss Ella D. Smith of Hemlock township, Columbia county.

KECK—HARPE.—At the M. E. Parsonage July 21st by Rev. C. L. Rensooter, Nathan L. Keck of Falls Run and Miss Maggie A. Harpe of Madison, Col. Co.

DOAK—KESSLER.—At the residence of E. M. W. Low in Lime Ridge July 29 at 6 A. M. by the same, Wm. H. Doak to Miss Ella Kessler, both of Lime Ridge.

LONG—WOMER.—Aug. 3d 1879, At Catawissa, by Rev. G. B. Dechant Mr. Wm. C. Long to Miss Sarah C. Womer, both of Locust twp., Columbia county Pa.

Deaths.

YOHE.—At Nescopeck, July 28th. Miss D. Amanda, daughter of Stephen and Mary Yohe of Mifflinville. Aged 13 years 2 months and 26 days.

YODER.—In Locust township Columbia county, August 1st, 1879 Abraham Yoder aged 69 years, 11 months and 10 days.

LEIBY.—In Montour township, Columbia county August 1st, 1879, Jacob Leiby aged 89 years 2 months and 14 days.

Business Notices.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

A full line of Ticking, Prints, Muslins, etc., at Clark & Son's.

Lonsdale Muslin 10 cts. at I. W. Hartman's.

A large line of Corsets at Clark & Son's look at their 75 cent Corset.

Cash paid for 1000 bushels of good white or yellow Oats at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 3-w.

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Beautiful Silk Hats—New Soft Hats, Wool Hats, Fur Hats.
For Men—for Boys—and Children
At the Popular store of
D. Lowenberg.

Our Zephyr finished Germantown wool is equal to most Zephyr, at Clark & Son's.

120 different articles on I. W. Hartman's 5 cent table.

A few Lawns yet at Lutz & Sloan's will be sold cheap to close out.

I. W. Hartman pays 20 cents for first-class Butter.

Lutz & Sloan can show you the best line of all wool Buntings in town.

Ladies you will find the best and largest stock of all kinds of wools at Clark & Son's.

Wanted, Good Wool at Lightstreet by Silas Young.

july 25, 4w.

500 yds, Russia Crash, 10 cents cut, 9 cents yd. by bolt at I. W. Hartman's.

Lutz & Sloan will sell yet for a short time the best quality calicoes for 7 cts. a yard.

Spring Styles—Spring Goods—Spring Styles.
Call and see
The New Goods. The New Styles at the New Price.
Cheaper than ever.
Must be seen to be believed, better goods at lower prices
at D. Lowenberg's.

Cash paid for good lambs and fat sheep at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 2-m.

1000 Men wanted to unload 1000 schooners. Capital required 5 cents.

WM. GILMORE.

Lutz & Sloan have just received more black and colored silks and cut them bias for trimmings.

The Columbia Yarns are the Best. Ask for them, take no other, at Clark & Son's.

Best Calico 7 cents at I. W. Hartman's

Want good live calves that weigh 120 lbs. to 125, 130, 140, 150, 160 and upward at Light Street by

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 2-m.

TO EXCHANGE.—A good buggy either for lumber or a horse. Inquire at this office.

tf.

"Wanted, 200 tons of good Rock Oak Bark by Silas Young, Lightstreet.

july 25, 4w.

"A new lot of choice Mackerel in quarters, halves and barrels, just received which I will sell cheap for cash or produce. Silas Young, Lightstreet.

july 25, 4w.

A fine selection of Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains, both American and imported by the best makers at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Wanted this fall 2000 lbs of nice dried Raspberries, and 2000 lbs of nice dried pitted cherries for which I will pay the very highest market prices.

SILAS YOUNG.

July 18 4-m.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.10
Rye "	.80
Corn, new, "	.45
Oats, " "	.32
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	3.50
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.18
Eggs	.13
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.30
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of

Miscellaneous.

A WOOLLY WEBSTER.

BOB YANCEY, OF GEORGIA, A PUTATIVE SON OF THE GODLIKE DANIEL—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

It is not generally known that there is today living in the city of Atlanta a son of Daniel Webster, but such is the fact. For the proof we rely not only on the intelligent account which the son gives of his own self, but also on the corroborating evidence of prominent citizens, who say there is no doubt of the truth of the story. The son of Webster is a mulatto barber, well known all over Georgia as Bob Yancy, a man of more than ordinary intelligence. In appearance he has some marks of striking resemblance to Webster, his broad forehead and widely separated eyes are noticed as circumstantial proof as soon as you hear the story of his birth. A few days ago I had a conversation with Bob, in which he made the following statements. It is due to him to say that his story is corroborated by the members of his former master's family who are still living. It was as follows:

Robert Yancey, whose real name is Robert Webster, was born at Gadby's Hotel, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourth Street, in Washington City, on the 20th of August 1820. His mother was Charlotte Goodbrick, a mulatto of rare beauty, and her father was one of the old aristocrats of Virginia. Mr. Gadsby bought Charlotte from Billy Bullard, of Fredericksburg, Va., and took her to Washington to wait in his hotel. Daniel Webster boarded with him, and in this way saw Charlotte, and induced those intimate relations which supply a subject of this sketch. The matter was kept quiet in Washington at the time, though the truth was suspected by several of Mr. Webster's friends. After the birth of Robert, Charlotte became the waiting maid of some of the most distinguished ladies at the capitol. She was in the service of Mrs. Clay for a long time, and she continued to enjoy an intimacy with the greatest man of his time. Mr. Webster once gave her a beautiful necklace, which she accidently left in a drawer in Mrs. Clay's dressing case. Here her mistress found the necklace, and asked Charlotte whose it was. The girl was confused and frightened, and told the truth. It is said that Mrs. Clay showed the necklace to Webster, and asked him if he had never seen it before. Afterward Charlotte was purchased by Mr. Webster. He took her to Boston and gave her perfect freedom, though she continued to be a housemaid in his home. She died in Boston only a few years ago. Bob frequently heard from her. He says she talked freely to him of his origin and told him many anecdotes of the private life of Mr. Webster, to whom she was pessonally devoted. When her son grew up she became the property of young Gadsby, who was a rich, hot headed Southerner, and led the gay life so common in the old flush times. Once in Richmond he had been drinking and gambling desperately until he had lost all he had. He staked Bob, his body servant, against $1,500 in gold, and lost. A man named Billy Martin won the son of Webster, but shortly afterward sold him to a Mr. Cunningham, of Charleston, S. C. This Mr. Cunningham was an uncle of Col. Ben Yancy, a prominent member of the present Georgia Legislature. Col. Yancey fancied Bob, bought him and kept him as a body servant. Bob was such a faithful slave that his master in 1863 gave him his liberty and enough money to start a business in Atlanta. Here Bob did well and before the Confederates surrounded the city had saved quite an independency. When Sherman's army passed through Georgia, with it came Captain Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster. He had heard the story of Bob's nativity, and accidently found him while stationed at Atlanta. He bestowed various attentions to him. He gave him a picture of Daniel Webster, which Bob still has. Fletcher Webster was killed in a battle near Atlanta. Sherman's soldiers destroyed all the property Bob had accumulated. One hundred boxes of tobacco and other valuables of his were burned in the destruction of Atlanta. Bob now has a claim pending at Washington for recovery of damages. He says that when he went there a few months ago, several distinguished gentlemen who knew his origin paid him very kind attentions. He is getting very feeble and is very poor. His creditors not long ago closed his barber shop in Atlanta. Bob now does little but stand on the street corners and talk about the grand days he saw long ago. He speaks with remarkable accuracy of all the greatest men of Webster's time and refers to his parentage with evident pride. He will not associate with negroes and is passing his last days in complaining of the loss of what was once quite a little fortune.—*Atlanta Letter in Chicago Times.*

THE NEXT STAEE TREASURER.

Daniel O. Barr, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, in 1840, and received his education at the common school of that place. His first employment was in the store of Wm. Maher, of that town. Mr. Philip Collins, of the firm of P. & T. Collins, the railway contractors, gave him a position under them in the construction of the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the completion of work he learned telegraphing at the Blairsville intersection of the Indiana branch, and was stationed in charge of the office at South Fork on the mountain division of the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in one month after he had commenced to learn. He soon came under the observation of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was then the Superintendent of the western division of that road, who sent him to his office in Pittsburg as one of the principal operators there. Upon Mr. Scott's removal from Pittsburg to Altoona as General Superintendent of the road, Mr. Barr accepted an appointment in the old Pittsburg Trust Company, now the First National Bank of Pittsburg, one of the largest and most admirably managed banking institutions in the State, which place he entered on the 16th day of June, 1858, just twenty one years ago, where he has remained ever since.

In 1869 he was nominated by the Democrats in the Legislature as the candidate for State Treasurer, as a compliment to him for the active part he had taken in that and previous campaigns, and again in 1870 he was the regular caucus nominee of the Democrats in the Legislature for State Treasurer but the party was in the minority both years, and Republican treasurers were elected. Two years ago his name was presented to the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for State Treasurer, and for five ballots, in which he sometimes led his competitor Col. Noyes, he contended for the nomination even when the position of the contest was against him by the nomination of Judge Trunkey from the west.

LYING IN BED.

Let us analyze this lying in bed a little further. I maintain that, in the mere fact of lying in bed there is something healthy and recuperative to the system. The wheels of life are oiled and eased. The proper and legitimate purpose of stopping in bed is to go to sleep. There is no tonic or medicine in the whole world like sleep. The more sleep the brain gets the better does the brain work. All great brain-workers have been great sleepers. Sir Walter Scott could never do with less than ten hours. A fool may want eight hours, as George III said, but a philosopher wants nine. The men who have been the greatest generals are the men who could sleep at will. Thus it was with both Wellington and Napoleon. The greatest speakers in the House of Commons have been the men who can go to sleep there as much as they like. This explained the juvenility of the aged Palmerston. There is a man who has been Attorney General, whom I have seen bury his face in his hands over his desk and sleep soundly until his own cause should come on.

'Sleep,' says the Greek proverb, 'is the medicine for every disease. 'If he sleep he will do well.' A friend told me that he treated himself for a fever. He went to bed with a large pitcher of lemonade by his side. He drank and slept, slept and drank, till he drank and slept himself well again. When you take your bed get all the sleep you can out of your bedstead, even although, to quote Dick Swiveller's say, you have to pay for a double-bedded room, confessing that you have taken a most unreasonable amount of sleep out of a single bed. You will be banking a whole store of recuperative energy. Even if you cannot sleep, still keep to your bed. There is no more pestilent heresy than that you should get up directly you are awake. If it is the early bird who catches the worm, that worm is a great idiot in rising still earlier in order to be caught. If you do not get asl.ep by lying in bed you get rest. You secure the fallow ground which will hereafter produce a good harvest. Sleep is of course the proper employment for bed, but if you don't sleep you can lie still and read. I don't believe that the man who gets up really learns or does more than the man who lies in bed. If, for a moment the writer may be egotistical, some of the hardest work which he has ever done has been from the early dawn till after a breakfast in bed. Of all sleep in the world there is none so good as what you get, in the way of treasure-trove, after the usual time of waking, when, in point of fact, you have given up the expectation of getting any more sleep As for 'being called,' as the saying goes, that is simply a relic of the barbarism of our ancestors. One of the main beauties of an occasional day in bed is that you get an extra stock of sleep, which goes to the credit side of your sanitary account.—*London Society.*

The safest and most reliable remedy for the usual diseases of the baby is Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. It contains nothing injurious. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Once upon a time it is related that in Chicago Jake Mason went to a donation party where six farmers were to contribute a jug of milk apiece. Well, one man, a very mean man—this mean man was Jake Mason—thought it would not make any difference if he contributed water in place of milk. So he filled his jug with water, and took it to the donation. When he got there he turned it over into the bung and it ran into the barrel where all the other farmers had turned their milk. Now, what do you think was the result? Why, every one of the six farmers happened to be as mean as Jake Mason. They had all brought water.

Wicked for Clergymen.

'I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.'

Rev.——, Washington, D. C.

READY FOR SPRING TRADE
GRAND DEPOT
PHILADA

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Stations—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

John Wanamaker.

May 2, '79-6m

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Feb.7, 79-1y

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF
N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
FOR THE
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Who receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES at Lowest Cash Rates free for Newspaper Advertising. Send 25c. for AYER & SON'S MANUAL.

CATARRH
Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable disillation, and is applied locally by inhalation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied, relief is instantaneous. It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dullness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh, and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price $1.

An Enthusiastic Friend of Sanford's Radical Cure.

McLAUGHLIN, GRANT & BOWEN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,
225 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1877.

A. A. MELLIER, Washington Av., City.—Dear Mellier: I have for some years been troubled with Catarrh, and for the past two years have suffered seriously with it. Noticing your advertisement of SANFORD'S REMEDY (RADICAL CURE), I decided to try it. I have used only two bottles, and as a result I feel so much relieved that I presume on our personal relations and write this to you and ask that you take some measures to get it more prominently before the public, that others may have such relief as I have. I have recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them.

I really think it particularly adapted to wants of St. Louis people, and they all ought to know of it, and those who need it should try it. I will risk the assertion that 100 1 oz. vials (as a sample) to be given away will sell as many bottles.

Try some plan. Let the people have it; they need it. I believe I could sell 500 bottles myself—of course you could largely increase this number. Why not try it? Yours truly, WM. BOWEN.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

LAME BACK AND RHEUMATISM
CURED BY
COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen,—One year ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatism in my right hip, to which I was subject. I tried the various liniments and rheumatic cures, but without the least benefit, when my son, a druggist, suggested one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The effect was almost magical, for, to my grateful surprise, I was almost immediately well again, and was able to work upon my farm as usual, whereas, before the application of the Plaster, I could do nothing, and every step gave me pain. A few weeks since, one year from the first attack, the disease returned, but I am happy to say the second Plaster proved as efficacious as the first, and I am now well. My wife wishes me to add that one Plaster has cured her of a very lame back. We think there is nothing in the world of remedies that can compare with the COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and cheerfully recommend them to the suffering. Yours very respectfully,
ORLAND, ME., June 6, 1876. ROBERT COTTON.

NOT A QUACK NOSTRUM.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that for several years past I have used the VOLTAIC PLASTERS in my practice, and have never known them to fail in affording speedy relief in those cases for which they are recommended. They are not a quack nostrum, but a remedial agent of great value. Very truly yours,
W. C. COLLINS, M. D.
BUCKSPORT, ME., May 27, 1876.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plasters, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 5 to 10 pounds a week. In placing this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to DICKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says, "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 198 pounds to 122 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special charge or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, DOGLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our employ five pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. FOWLE & FLIMPTON, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen.—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost." Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., PROP'RS, Buffalo, N.Y.

WOMAN

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.
To designate this natural specific, I have named it
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression or my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the chief or crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and to confidently say I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE. (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The particular among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine, are Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. I do not extol this medicine as a "cure-all," but it admirably fulfils a large class of purposes, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 900 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats infinitely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect. If they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING,
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and aches,
are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the natural action and all these destroying evils will be banished—neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching heart?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and
One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.
Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.

H 7, 1879-

SPEER'S
PORT GRAPE WINE
Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.
EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!
FOUR YEARS OLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this County
Its Invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S
P. J. Sherry.
The P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the golden qualities of the grape, from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S
P. J. Brandy.
This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.
IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.
It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.
See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.
SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.
June 27, 1879-tf

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The second and final account of William Maust and Joseph Maust, Executors of Joseph Maust, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Amos Reichelderfer, Guardian of Agnes Reichelderfer, a minor child of Michael Reichelderfer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
3. The account of E. R. Ikeler Executor of Thomas J. Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The second and final account of Ephraim P. Lutz, Executor of James Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The first and partial account of Theodore McDowell, Executor of John McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The final account of A. Pardee, surviving Executor of William Houlson, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
7. The second and final account of Abner Welsh and Thomas Metlenry, Executors of Hiram W Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of J. K. Krickbaum, Administrator of Margaret Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of Josiah Coleman and Charles Coleman, Executors of Joseph Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of L. S. Winterstein, Trustee, &c., of Silas E Fowler, late of Scott township, deceased.
11. The account of John R. Moyer, Executor of John Hartman, late of Orange township, deceased, as filed by Charles A. Moyer, Administrator of John R. Moyer, deceased.
12. The final account of Isaac K Bildine, Guardian of Laura N. Drake, a minor child of Lyal Drake, late of Putnam county, Ohio, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of Lloyd T. Conner, Administrator of Joseph P. Conner late of Centre township, deceased.
14. The account of John Oliver, Administrator of John Boyer, late of Locust township, deceased
15. The first and final account of William Shaffer, Administrator (cum testamento annexo of Elizabeth Hilton late of Fishing, Lee county, Illinois, formerly of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
16. The first and final account of John G. Quick, Executor of Thomas Knorr, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The first and final account of John Appleman, Administrator of Charles Sage, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of B. F. Fortner, Administrator of Lewis Metz.
19. First and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller and Wm Brickbauna, Administrators of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
20. First and final account of Benjamin P. Battin, Guardian of Grant P. Smith, deceased, a minor child of John P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
21. First and final account of K. S. Cleaver, Executor of Lucy A. Uren, late of Catawissa township, deceased
22. The first and final account of Richard F. Whitemyer, Executor of Elijah Snyder, late of Pine township, deceased.
23. First and final account of A. H. Abbott, Administrator of Julia A. Cromley, late of Franklin township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879. } W. H. JACOBY, Register. Aug. 1, 79-tc.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Silas D. Kline, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of George Paden, late of Beaver township, deceased.
3. Widow of John R. Moyer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob H. Coleman, late of Orange township, deceased.
5. Widow of Isaac Lutz, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
6. Widow of Gottlieb Gunther, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. Widow of Charles Howard, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. Widow of Anthony Snyder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
9. Widow of Reuben Bredbenner, late of Beaver township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879 } W. H. JACOBY Register. Aug. 1, 79-tc.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned Administrator of Sarah Summers, late of Hemlock township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. on

Saturday, August 23d, 1879,

the following described real estate situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the southeast by lot of M. G. Shoemaker, on the northwest by lot of John Pooley, on the southwest by the public street of the Town of Buckhorn and on the northeast by land of M. F. Fruit, containing

One Quarter of an Acre

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

N. P. MOORE, Administrator. Buck Horn.
july 25, ts.

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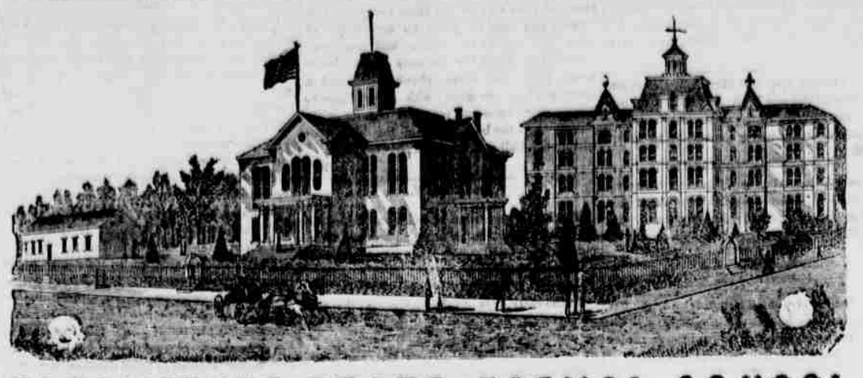

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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arrive at Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	8 30 a m
"	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 55 p m
"	" Renovo	5 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	arrive at Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	11 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	2 15 p m
Day Express leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	12 40 p m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8 50 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 40 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11 .5
" Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
" Rochester	5.15 "
" Niagara	9 40 "

Renovo accommodat ion 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a.